Tuesday Morning, July 13, 1817.

THE LETTERS, ONCE MORE.

The National Whig speaks in the following gentle strains of Gen. Taylor's letter: "The Signal letter is the offspring of some miserable, mean, lying fellow, who would steal your purse, or stab you in the back, if an oppor-tunity only offered of doing either without detec-

"We close for the present with the declaration that we know Gen. Taylor to be a Whig of the strictest sect, and hence our prompt denunciation of this forgery, by which it is sought to injure the fair fame of the old hero. In the mean time we call upon every Whig paper in the Union to republish this article, and to assist in dragging to the light the perpetrators of this wicked and damn-

The Cincinnati Enquirer, however, settles the point by the following facis:

We have the original letter before us, in the we have the original letter before us, in the hand writing, as we are assured, of Major Bliss, with the bold signature of the old General attach-ed, which we have compared with the one ap-pended to the letter furnished Mr. Atwood, the painter,-and if one is genuine, both are so. But beyond this, we have the statement of a distinguished officer direct from Monterey, that he was present when the letter was written, and was requested by Gen. Taylor himself to say to the editor of the Signal, lest he should consider it a private letter, that it was intended for publication. [The Whig thought that it was not intended

for the public eve!] A Cincinnati correspondent of the W. Union

confirms this statement.

The N. Y. Mirror, the first paper that raised the flag of Gen. Taylor, says that the Signal letter was exactly what it ought to be, and that had Gen . T. written a different letter, it would strike its flag. We vesterday published another letter of the old hero (from the Troy Post,) breathing the same sentiments. This the N. Y. Mirror stigmatizes as a "hoax" in such insulting language as the following:

"The Troy Post published a letter purporting to have been written by General Taylor, which is, in all respects, so utterly dissimilar to any of his authentic dispatches, that we strongly suspect that it is a hoax. It General Taylor wrote it, we can only say, with regret, that he has written himself out, --which we do not believe, or that his friends have done what his enemies have never been able to do,—vanquished him. We sincerely pity the old hero,—bothered to death as he must be, by letter-writters; harassed and annoyed as he is, if he should chance to forget himself, and write a hum drum letter between sleeping-and-waking, we should not think the worse of him for it; but he is

not the man to be caught in that way.

"For the benefit of idle fellows who wish to amuse themselves by writing letters from Gen. Taylor, we publish the following genuine letter, that they may be able to get up rather better imitations than very many that have been circulat ing through the newspapers.

[Here follows the letter declining the nomination by the Native American Association, already published by us.]

The Baltimore Patriot, another Taylor organ, quotes the positions of this "hoax" letter as "identical with those taken by Gen, Washington, and

as needing no other sanction than that of the "Father of his country," to vindicate its propriety. Most harmonious and consistent critics and commentators! One says that, if the letter be genuine, the old man has " written himself out;" another, that it breatnes the sentiments of a Washington. From such professing friends Gen. Taylor may well ask to be delivered. They have

which are proved to be authentic. We quote here a few of the choice sayings of Whig papers upon the Signal letter, showing how little real "aid and comfort" they extend to the brave old General. The Boston Atlas says "What will those papers say to this, which advocate his claim to be the Whig candidate subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention? General Taylor says he will not per-mit himselt to be a candidate for the nomination at any Party Convention, and we are to understand by the term, 'party schemes,' that he will not yield himself to any PARTY MEASURES. What claims, then, has General Taylor to the votes of Whigs, as Whigs? No man can have the voice of the Whigs for President of the United States, unless he be a firm, unflinehing advocate of their principles. The whole interest and importance

present state of affairs in this country." Hear also the Whig Boston Courier, endersing the Boston Atlas:

The concluding paragraph of the article in the Atlas gently rebukes General Taylor's no-party

ism, after the following fashion:"A great deal is said about party men and noparty men. For our part, we like party men.— As we define the terms, it means men whose political action is regulated by certain fixed principles, and who adhere to those principles, with the same inflexibility that they do to any principle of religion or morals. A true party man, therefore, ere in what he says and does. By the suc cess of his party, he believes that lasting benefits are to accrue to his country and to the whole peo-ple. He cannot abondon his party, because he cannot give up his principles. A no-party man is a term whi h has no meaning. It is a misnomer-a deception. We never knew a man out of bedlam that was not, in some sense, a party man. Even no-partyism is partizan. Indeed, the strongest partizans we ever knew were men who professed to have nothing to do with politics."

If General Taylor wishes to be President, he

had best say which party he belongs to, without any further nonsensual gabble about being the can-didate of no-party.

The Hamilton (O.) News, Whig, declares that the Whigs are chargeable with "moral destitution," if they support such a man as Gen. Taylor, "merely because he smells of blood and gunpowder." "It is time (says the Editor) for the Whigs to cease trifling; and call some man to our lead who is a Whig, and who is willing to be call ed a Whig !"

The Lebanon (O.) Whig Star sneers at Gen Taylor as having "no opinions for the public eye," and as "wishing to be elected President on trust," and, the Editor says, "in this he'll find himself mistaken."

But we have quoted enough to show that Gen. Taylor's worst enemies are in the Whig ranks, and that he cannot have much sympathy for such a party. His late letters have thrown that party into the wildest confusiou, and, like Mr. Webster, the leaders ask, "Where shall I go?"

We are not surprised to see the Whig denounce as "talse" the extract of the Pennsylvanian's Washington correspondence, which quoted the "silly and offensive" (the Whig calls it) remark of Gen. Taylor, that "no one can support me who opposes the war-he's worse than a Mexican. We shall not stop to retort upon the Whig and its associate prints, that they are never backward in quoting as "Gospel truth" the "fables" of the Washington letter-writers, when they can be turned to the account of its own party; as witness the atrocious insinuation that President Polk designed to sacrifice Gen. Taylor and his army at Buena Vista; and the false and silly fables about Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist. We quoted the remark and gave our authority for it. We did not vouch for its accuracy, though we found it in the Pennsylvanian, a journal of ability and standing in which we have all confidence. We did not believe, nor do we now believe, that the editor would have allowed the insertion of such a positive statement, unless he had faith in the veracity and accuracy of his correspondent The Whig challenges the name of "the gentleman just from the army." Upon this point we

turn the matter over to the Pennsylvanian. At the same time, we must avow our opinion that we see nothing at all improbable in the re- selves. mark attributed to Gen. Taylor. He must have viewed with disgust and contempt the course pursued by leading Whig statesmen and politicians. We shall name but one at present. We refer to Senator Corwin, of Ohio. In his speech in the Senate, he indulged in the most disgraceful assaults upon his own Government, and went so far as to

ry of the wars of the world." This speech was | PUT YOUR OWN SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL. handed to the skies in the Whig by its Washington correspondent, "Brutus"-and was circulated through Virginia at the late elections-though the New York Contier (Whig) charges the Hon. Senator with having deliberately suppressed many passages in his published speech. Col. Doniphan first read this speech when he arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp, after months of extreme hardships and peril, and, Whig as he is, declares that it produced upon his feelings the chilling effect of a shower-bath. What impression it excited in the heart of Gen. Taylor may be well conceived. When he saw the Whig press and politicians openly justifying the cause of Mexico, and denouncing their own government; when he observed Whig Legislatures refusing to vote thanks to his gallant soldiers; when he was aware that the sentiments of the Whig press and politicians were quoted with marked approbation in Mexico, as giving "sympathy" to the public for, nothing was more natural in the old hero, than to have uttered the saying ascribed to him. And upon this subject we quote the New Haven Register, which says:

"As to the justice of the war on our part, we have it from indisputable private, as well as pub-lic authority, that his views are identical with he Administration, and a majority of the people -and that 'he has no respect for, or sympathy

The returns from New Hampshire seem to indicate pretty certainly the election of Tuck and Gen. Wilson to Congress, by the combined vote of the "Allies," viz: the Whigs and the red-hot Abolitionists, over B. W. Jenness and Mace Moulton, Democrats. A fine result, truly, for Southern Whigs to crow over!

We thank the National Intelligencer for "relieving" us from our "apparent distreas" in regard to the supposed non-publication of General Taylor's Signal letter in that paper. Though we read the Intelligencer with great attention, the letter escaped our observation-and in justice to that paper, we now quote its language:

The Letter referred to was published entire, and rather conspicuously, in the National Intel-ligencer of Thursday, July 1-the earliest practiable moment after it reached us."

By way of making amends, we will state that he second letter of Gen. Taylor (in the Troy Post,) has also appeared in the Intelligencer .-We trust that the Intelligencer is satisfied not only with the letters, but with our explanation.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian that the Signal letter of General Taylor has thrown the Whigs of Lancaster, Pa., on their back; and that they have now concluded to make Rough and Ready play second fiddle, as Vice President, to Henry Clay, as President. This same policy was avowed by two correspondents of the Whig, and a similar teast was drunk in Amelia by a leading Whig. We have never thought that the Whig leaders designed to run Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, but to use his name and popularity for the benefit of some veteran Whig stager.

We learn from the N. O. Delta that General Taylor told a gentleman who conversed with him at a very late date, that "he had just received advices from Washington, by which he was satis fied that the Government was doing all it could to furnish him with the necessary men and means to enable him to advance on San Luis Potosi; that he felt assured enough of both would shortly arrive; and that, as soon as they did arrive, he was determined to march forward.

The Rough and Reads, a new paper at Plaquemine, La., carries at its mast-head the names of Z. Taylor for President, and W. O. Butler of Kentucky, for Vice President. We know not

FUN AHEAD.

The Brooklyn Eagle says, in reply, that it be. thrilled with a solemn joy, when the merciful and d his honored name into the dusty arena lieves the National Whig, (the Republican's "re-spected friend,") is useff an airoclous imposition and adds-

"There are some rich developments to come, before long, of the why and the how, and what to of the establishment of that journal at Washing ton. It has no more authority to represent Gen. Taylor, than a satyr to represent Hyperion."

We re-publish without comment the following article from the Union. In a few words, it brushes away the talse rumors and absurd and unfounded deductions of Whig letter writers and iournals. It also proves, that upon this, as upon every other subject, the Administration is ready and willing to submit its acts to the scrutiny of

public opinion: THE ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL SCOTT.of the next Presidential election grows out of the Several of the more violent of the Whig journals taking their cue from the New York "Courier and Enquirer," which professes to have received special information on the subject from its "Souther correspondents," are charging that Mr. Trist has been sent to Mexico on a mission interfering with the military authority of General Scott. They allege that Mr. Trist has assumed for himself a right to order an armistice, and otherwise to interfere with, and even direct the operations of the army, under General Scott's command. They express a warm sympathy with Genera Scott's indignation at thus finding himself, as they allege, placed by the administration in the position of "a subordinate to a clerk in the State De-partment;" and they profess to see in this alleged movement of the administration additional evi-dence of hostility on the part of the Government towards its commanding general in the field. The "Courier and Enquirer," indeed, goes so far as to assert that Mr. Trist has not only been guilty of such interference with General Scott's ommand, but that he has shown "a letter either from the Department of State, or from the De partment of War," tally authorizing such a

Since the disappointment of the editor of the "Courier and Enquirer" in reference to the object of his visit to Washington last winter, the motive of his virtuous indignation against the government is so well known as to render any charges against it quite harmless, so long as they are confined to its own columns, though put forth in terms in tended to create the impression that the material of them may have been furnished to him, duly exaggerated and discolored, "by private advices" from the scene of our military operations. The repetition of these charges in other journals, how-ever, has led us to make careful inquiry into the matter; and we now state positively, that all these accusations against the Administration, of giving Mr. Trist any authority to interfere in any form, or in the slightest degree, with Gen. Scott's military command, are absolutely and totally with-

out foundation. Having made these statements thus positively, we deem it proper to suggest to those Federa ournals which persist in charging upon the Administration an attempt to do injustice to Gen' Scott in this matter, that the intercourse and the relations between the Government and General Scott are matter of record. In due time, that re-cord can be made to speak for itself. Meantime it will be no more than prudent for those journals which now seek to put the Administration in the wrong as against Gen. Scott, to remember the fate of a similar ill-judged attempt by the professed friends of that officer, which led to the ublication, on their call, of the well-known correspondence between him and the War Depart. ment at a previous period of the war. If the suc-cess of that experiment warrants, in the judg-ment of General Scott's friends, another call for the record, we undertake to say, on the part of the administration, that such a call when made in due season, and by due authority, will be cheerfully and at once complied with We say this, not only without the slightest feeling of unkindness towards Gen Scott, but, on the contrary, with a full sense of the distingushed servi ces which he has rendered to his country in the

We have received, but regret that we have not room to-day for the proceedings of the Society of Alumpi of the University of Virginia.

A letter from Clinton, (La.,) published in the Delta, states that there never was a finer prospect than at present for a good general crop in that section of Louisiana.

We crave the patient indulgence of our corespondents. As soon as the flood of 4th of July celebrations shall subside, we shall have more toom for the lucubrations of our friends and our-

We have received and shall publish at an early date the celebration of the Eagle Infantry, Captain W. N. Nicholas.

The Cincinnati Signal treats rather coldly the indignation of the Nationl Whig, in pronouncing as a forgery the "Gen. Taylor letter," which first say, that the three first victories of Gen. Taylor say, that the three first victories of Gen. Taylor "must excite the ridicule, nay, it must excite the contempt of every man acquainted with the histo-

Citizens of Albany, Troy and New York have determined to collect by voluntary subscription the sum of \$5,000, to be raised from those directly interested, for the immediate removal of some obstructions in the Hudson river at Cuyler's Bat, on the boat, a warm and cloquent welcome-Castletown Bar, and Colyman's Shoal. The Whig Alliany Evening Journal remarks with nuch bitterness, "It is provoking to be thus compelled to effect, by private enterprise, what belongs to the General Government to accomplish. But for the reiterated vetoes of those whom the people have unfortunately elected to the Presidency, none of these obstructions would now ex-We retort, that it would be not only "provoking," but iniquitously oppressive upon the people of Virginia and Alabama, for instance, to tax them for the purpose of effecting improvements in the Hadson river, which are about to be so much better executed by private unterprise, and by those directly interested. The fact cited by the friends of National Internal Improvements is the strongest argument against these wild and

uniust schemes. While on this subject, we were much amused with a quarrel which recently took place in the Chicago City Council as to the proper sum to be appropriated for receiving and entertaining the mammoth convention that assembled in that city on the 5th July. It a half dozen men could not agree upon an appropriation so limited in its operations, how is it possible for thousands collected trom every quarter and grabbing at the public funds for their local and sectional improvements to agree upon any system without bankrupting the Union? We distrust this convention and getters up. We fear that Whig politics may be at the bottom of it and we are glad to see that Western Democrats are beginning to suspect in the movement a Whig Presidential scheme. For ourselves, we reprobate the whole affair, and will

A few days since we stated, upon the authority of the Baptist Banner, that Mr. Clay had been baptized as a member of the Episcopal Church, but had insisted upon immersion, which was accordingly effected in a beautiful pool upon his own estate of Ashland. The latter statement turns out to be incorrect; a Kentucky correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder, of Philadelphia gives the following graphic sketch of the interesting scene:

"He was baptised in the little parlor at Ash land, on Tuesday afternoon the 22d June, together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the Church) and her four children, by the Rev. Edward F. Berkley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The bap-tism was administered privately, for the reason, that the congregation of Christ Church are re-placing their old church, with a new edifice, now n rapid progress of erection, and are not suit ably situated for the most solemn and decent ad ninistration of this rite in public.

"When the minister entered the room on this deeply solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, consisting of the immediate family, a few family connexions, and the clergyman's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large centre-table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent cut-glass vase presented to C. by some gentlemen of Pittsburg. On one side of the room hung a large picture of the family of Washington, himself an Episcopalian by birth, by education, and a devout communicant of the church; and immediately opposite, or a side-table, tood the bust of the lamented Harrison, with a chapiet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the church the Sabbath after he died-fit witnesses of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them, the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago in the triumphs of that faith which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of the late lost son, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. Could these silent lookers-on at the scene about transpiring, have spoken from the marble and the canvass, they would heartily have approved the act, which dedicated the great man to God. There was a deep emotion pervading that small assem-The National Whig denounces the Signal let-ter of Gen. Taylor as a "Locofoco forgery." -- the sublime ordinal of the church, and every heart Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, ion of the Bishop, on the third Suncav in July n the Apostolic rite of Confirmation.

IRISH RELIEF.

We have been favored with the following letter just received by William H. Macfarland, Esq., which will be read with interest by the generous contributors of our State .-We learn that Mr. M. has received a letter of a later date, announcing the arrival of the Bachelor, and that her cargo was being discharged in good order. He has no information yet as to the contribution made to Scotland:

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF PRIENDS, 57, William st., Dublin, 2d of 6th month, '47. WILLIAM II. MACPARLAND, Chairman of Com mittee for Irish Relief, Richmond, Va. Respected friend: Although very much limited

or time to complete our necessary correspondnce for the Boston packet, yet we cannot permit the present opportunity to pass by without an ef-tort briefly to acknowledge thy letters of the 12th ult, which are recently in our possession by the

we are bound to acknowlege, on behalf of our suffering fellow country people, the generosity of the citizens of the United States, which has hitherto ceased not in the present season of calamity, since the real state of this afflicted land was fully lisclosed, to pour in upon us your munificent and most seasonable supplies of food. And it is also proper for us to say how gratefully we appreciate that confidence in us which has led those to whom we are almost wholly unknown to entrust to this cypress where the laurel hangs in clusters—this Committee the distribution of their bounty. It shall be our care in due time to furnish the

donors with the fullest accounts of our steward-We must however, beg their indulgence in this respect until the weight of our present adninistration shall be in some considerable degree mitigated; for the anxious and onerous nature of our duties requires all the energy and ability of the working members of our Committee, and we are concerned to say, that the present condition of the country does not permit us to hope for a very early remission of our labors. That these labors are not inconsiderable, will be readily understood when we state that from almost every district of the country applications for assistance have from ime to time been made to our Central Committee or its auxiliaries, each of which requires patient attention and careful discrimination; and that, in addition, we find it needful to visit by deputations some of the most remote and neglected parts of the island.

Our distribution in money and food, in the course of the past few months, has exceeded £50,-000 sterling, chiefly raised in Great Britain and Ireland. We are now mainly working on the iberal supplies which have reached us from your layored land, and which, up to the present time, including those which we are advised are on the money and provisions, chiefly Indian corn meal

in quantity exceeding 40,000 barrels. We trust it is hardly necessary to assure thee that our views are correctly represented to the Committee over which thou presidest, that, in our listribution of relief, the most strict impartiality is maintained and religious distinctions unknown. t has, indeed, been gratifying to us to witness, throughout the present visitation, a great abate ment of those animosities which have heretofore been the bane of this country, and in many in stances the cordial co-operation of individuals brought together under a sense of the common calamity, who at other times have been widely stranged from each other.

In reply to thy enquiry as to the selection of your supplies shipped on the Bachelor, we may state, that no article of your produce appears better adapted for the present purpose than corn meal, and that you have therefore acted judiciously in chiefly loading the vessel with it. santry were at first averse to its use; but the experience of the last two years has convinced them it its value, and it has now generally become a favorite article of diet in most parts of the coun

try.

The question of freight is one of no difficulty. Our Government pays it wishout delay or trouble and we are also indebted to it for other important facilities granted to us through its agencies in various parts of the country, whereby we are en abled, without cost to our friends, to effect the delivery of any quantity of provisions in the districts where the greatest distress prevails, and to which the means of transport are the most difficult to be found. We are, respectfully,

For Jonathan Pim and self, JOSEPH BEWLEY, Sec'y. The Bachelor has not yet made her appear ance, but we presume may now be daily expected.

SOLDIERS FOR GEN. TAYLOR .- The 4th Regiment Indiana troops is now in this city (says the N. Orleans National;) it is one thousand strong, destined for Gen. Paylor's division. They

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS. The St. Louis Union contains an extended notice of the reception of these gallant and patriotic Sons of the West. Mr. Blennethasset, of the Committee of Arrangements, tendered to them, which was acknowledged, in reply, by Captain Hadson. The peculiar feelings of the latter gentleman and his associate volunteers may well be conceived, from a perusal of these two short sentences: "Indeed, he said, that he felt more of a man at that moment than he had ever done before, only with two exceptions, viz: At the battles of Sacramento and El Passo. [Loud applause.] He felt as if his skin was scarcely

large enough to contain himself." On assembling before the Planters' House, they were met by a guard of honor, formed of the St. Louis military, and were addressed by Judge Bowlin, to whom Col. Mitchell replied. They then marched in grand procession to Camp Lucas-the returned volunteers bearing several flags taken from the enemy, and amongst them the celebrated black flag; also, ten cannon captured from the Mexicans, and several smaller pieces, called escopedas, capable of carrying an inch and a half ball. Having reached Camp Lucas, Col. Benton, the

Orator of the day, made his appearance, and addressed "Col. Doniphan, and officers and men." We regret that we have not room for this eloquent and thrilling welcome to the noble soldiers on their "happy return from their long and almost fabulous expedition." Col. B.'s address contains a history had become identified with that of the rapid and most interesting outline of a march and exploits which are the most wonderful of the age. His striking sketch of the battles tought and won, the trophies secured, the victories over savage toes and the mighty obstacles of Nature, the sacrifices and toils in their country's cause, and the novel, extraordinary and romantic episode of "Americans chastising savages for plundering people whom they themselves came to dering people whom they themselves came to derive the derived people whom they themselves came to derive the derived people whom they themselves came to derive the derived people whom they themselves came to derive the derived people whom they themselves came to derive the derived people whom they themselves came to derive the derived people whom they derived people whom the derived people peopl conquer, and forcing the restitution of captives and of plundered property," was so accurate and life-like, as to call from Col. Doniphan the com-pliment, that no one concerned in the expedition or's camp, after months of extreme hardships could be much better informed of its details. We and peril, and compared it to the chilling effect of cannot retrain from giving the conclusion of this admirable address, as well as a brief notice of had fought in the service of the U. S. had receiv-Col. Doniphan's reply. Col. B., it will be seen, ed a reward more munificent than a monarchy stated some new and interesting facts:

"The long march from Chihuahua to Monterey, was made more in the character of protection and deliverance than of conquest and invasion. Armed enemies were not met, and peace-ful people were not disturbed. You arrived in the month of May in Gen. Taylor's camp, and about in a condition to vindicate, each of you for himselt, your lawful title to the double soubrequet of the General, with the addition to it which the Colonel of the expedition has supplied-ragged-as well as rough and ready. No doubt you all shewed title, at that time, to that third soubriquet; but to see you now gaily attired, so sprucely equipped, one might suppose that you had never, for an instant, been a stranger to the virtues of soap and water, or the magic ministrations of the blanchis-sense, and the elegant transformations of the fashionable tailor. Thanks, perhaps, to the difference between pay in the lump at the end of service, and driblets along in the course of it.
"You arrived in Gen. Taylor's camp ragged and

rough, as we can well conceive, and ready, as I can quickly shew. You reported for duty! you asked for service!—such as a march upon San Luis de Potosi, Zacatecas, or the "halls of the Montezumas;" or anything in that way that the General should have a mind to. If he was going upon any excursion of that kind, all right. No matter about latigues that were passed, or expirations of service that might accrue; you came go, and only asked the privilege. That is what I call ready. Unhappily the conqueror of Palo Al-to, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, was not exactly in the condition that the Lieutenant General, that might have been intended him to be. He was not at the head of 20,000 men! he was not at the head of many thousands that would enable him to march! and had to de-cline the proffered service. Thus the long marched and well fought volunteers-the rough, the ready, and the ragged-had to turn their faces t wards home, still more than two thousand miles distant. But this being mostly by water, you hardly count it in the recital of your march. But this is an unjust omission, and against the cedents as well as unjust. "The Ten Thousand" the voyage on the Black Sea as well as the march from Babylon; and twenty centuries admit the validity of the count. The present age, and posterity, will include in "the going out and coming in" of the Missouri Chihuahua Volunteers, the water voyage as well as of the land march; and then the expedition of the One Thousand will exceed that of the Ten by some two that the more they were observed the more they thousand miles

"The last nine hundred miles of your land from Chihuahua to Matamoras, you made in forty-five days, bringing seventeen pieces of artillery, eleven of which were taken from the had ever occurred to mar their personal good Sacramento and Bracito. Your horsestravelling the whole distance without the United States pro-vender, were astonished to find themselves regal-ed, on their arrival on the Rio Grande frontier, with hay, corn and oats from the States. You marched further than the farthest, lought as wel as the best, left order and quiet in your train, and

cost less money than any. You arrive here to-day, absent one year, marching and fighting all the time, bringing trophies of cannon and standards from fields whose names were unknown to you before you set out, and only grieving that you could not have gone further,-Ten pieces of cannon, rolled out of Chihuahua to arrest your march, now roll thro' the streets of St. Louis, to grace your triumphal return. Many standards, all pierced with bullets while way ing over the heads of the enemy at the Sacra mento, now wave at the head of your column.— The black flag, brought to the Bracito, to indicate the refusal of that quarter which its bearer so soon needed and received, now takes its place among your trophies, and hangs drooping in their presence. To crown the whole, to make public ong and perilous march, with all its accidents o field and camp, presents an incredibly small list of Almost all return! and the joy of comrades lost. families resounds intermingled with the applau-

ses of the State. "I have said that you made your long expedi tion without government orders; and so indeed you did. You received no orders from your government, but, without knowing it, you were fulfilling its orders—orders which never reached you.

Happy the soldier who executes the command of
his government; happier still he who anticipates
command, and does what is wanted before he is
bid. This is your case. You did the right thing, at the right time, and what the government intend ed you to do, and without knowing its intentions.
The facts are these: Early in the month of No. vember last, the President asked my opinion or the manner of conducting the war. I submitted a plan to him, which, in addition to other things required all the disposable troops in New Mexico, and all the Americans in that quarter who could be engaged for a dashing expedition, to move down through Chihuahna and the State of Durango, and it necessary to Zacatecas, and get into communication with Gen. Taylor's right as early as possible in the month of March. In fact the disposable Missourians in New Mexico were way,) probably amount to £15,000 sterling, in to be one of three columns destined for a combined movement on the city of Mexico, all to be on the table land, and ready for the movement in the month of March. The President approved the plan, and the Missourians being most distant, orders were despatched to New Mexico, to put them in motion. Mr. Solomon Sublette carried the order, and delivered it to the commanding offithe order, and delivered it to the commanding offi-cer, at Santa Fc, Col. Price, on the 23d day of February—just five days before you fought the marvelous battle of Sacramento.

"I well remember what passed between the

President and myself at the time he resolved to give this order. It awakened his solicitude for your safety. It was to send a small body of men a great distance, into the heart of a hostile country, and upon the contingency of uniting in a combined movement, the means for which had not yet have the continued to the contin yet been obtained from Congress. The President made it a question, and very properly, whether it was safe or prudent, to start the small Missouri column before the movement of the left centre was assured. I answered, that my own rule in public affairs was to do what I thought was right, and leave it with others to do what they thought was right; and that I believed it the proper course for him to follow on the present occasion. this view he acted. He gave the order to go without waiting to see whether Congress would furnish the means of executing the combined plan: and, for his consolation, I undertook to guaranty your safety. Let the worst come to the worst I promised him, that you would take care of yourselves. Though the other parts of the plan should fail-though you should become far inshould fall—though you should become far in-volved in the advance, and deeply compromised in the enemy's country, and without support— still I relied on your courage, skill and enterprize to extricate yourselves from every danger-to make day-light through all the Mexicans that should stand before you - cut your way out - and make good your retreat to Taylor's camp. This is what I promised the President in November last, and what you have so manfully fulfilled.-And here is a little manuscript volume (the dupli-cate is in the hands of the President) from which I will read you a page to show you are the happy soldiers who have done the will of the Govern-ment, without knowing its will.

rapidly towards Zacatecas, and to attain a posi- them among us. You have alluded, sir, to the sion of the diabolical plot,

country-and to join the centre column, or cut its way out if the main object fails.'

"This is what was proposed for you in the month of November last, and what I pledged myself to the President that you would perform; and nobly have you redeemed the pledge.
"But this was not the first, or the only time, that I pledged myself to you. As far back as

June, 1846, when a ceparate expedition to Chi-huahua was first projected, I told the President that it was unnecessary-that the Missouri troops under General Kearney would take that place addition to the conquest of New Mexico-and that he might order the column under Gen. to deflect to the left, and join General Taylor as soon as he pleased. Again: when I received a letter from Lieut. Col. Mitchell, dated in November last, and informing me that he was leaving Santa Fe with one hundred men, to open a communication with Gen. Wool, I read that letter to he President, and told him that they would do it. And again: when we heard that Col. Doniphan, with a thousand men, after curbing the Navahos, was turning down towards the South, and threatening the ancient capital of the Captains General of the Internal Provinces, I told him they would take it. In short, my confidence in Missouri enterprise, courage and skill, was bound. less. My promises were boundless. Your per-formance has been boundless. And now let boundless honor and juy salute, as it does, your return to the soil of your State, and to the bosoms of your families."

Col. Doniphan, being then called upon to reply, rose and made some pertinent remarks as to the distinguished statesman who had preceded him, and stated that the opinions of one whose country were well deserving of attention. Col. Benton had always been the friend of the volunteer, and privately and publicly had labored for the welfare of the latter. For his part, he, Col. D., wondered how Col. B. could have learned much of the details of their late expedition, tor no one concerned in it could be much better informed of its details. But it proved the interest which their Senator took in all things which tion to a United States Bank, Protective Tariff, operations of his column, and graphically describe the battle of Sacramento. He then spoke of the effect of Corwin's speech upon his feelings, a shower bath. Republics were not ungrateful, ever bestowed. He spoke in enthusiastic terms of the reception offered him, and those under his command, by the inhabitants of New Orleans, and concluded by returning his sincere thanks to tention shown to him and his companions. We are sorry that we cannot give a tuller report of his remarks which were soldier-like and interesting in the highest degree.

PLEASING INCIDENT.

One of the most interesting scenes in the President's late tour was his reception at Gardiner in Maine, the residence of the distinguished Whig Senator, George Evans, Esq. We find it narrated by "the Doctor," in the New York Herald,-It is one of the strongest proofs, that, while parties must exist in our Republic, on all suitable occasions the voice of party is hushed and whenever they get into power. Witness the Exall unite in a spirit of devotion to the Union and tra Session of Congress under the Whig Adminthe inestimable blessings we enjoy under its te neficent operations :

A multitude of several thousand persons wa soon accumulated around the stand; whereupon Hon. George Evans, in behalf of the citizens of the townships of Gardiner and Pinsfield, lying on opposite sides of the river, welcomed the Prosident among them in their name. We cannot give this speech : we have not the time. There has been nothing in the whole journey in the shape of an address of welcome at all comparable to it, either as a welcome or as a local eulogium. The citizens cordially extended their most respectful considerations to the President; they were gratified that he had come to this portion of the great republic over which he presided. Mr Evans branched off into an eulogium upon his fellow citizens. Their's was a hard soil and a rigid climate; but their industry had clothed the hills and valleys with verdure. He spoke of their manufactures - their mechanic arts, their ship building, their commercial, their fishing and navigation interests. Their hardy sailors went forth, ting their commerce to all seas and to all their temples of religion, their schools and academies and colleges, at once the finits and the proofs of their industry, their benevolence, their industry. intelligence, and their Christian character. dwelt upon their devotion to the Union and the would be respected. He bespoke a blessing upor the President's journey-his safe return, and his continued health and happiness. They had known each other for many years, and nothing freiings. He was glad on this occasion to be the organ of his fellow-citizens, and repeated their most respectful consideration to the President, and their thanks for the visit with which he had honored them.

[The multitude were stilled by the eloquence of this elequent man, and eagerly bent forward as if anxious about the President's capacity to meet it; but the sequel will show that he rose with the occasion and the man.]

The President, in reply to Mr. Evans, said-

I teel, sir, that I cannot adequately express my gratification at my distinguished reception among the people of Maine, nor convey to you the plca sure which I have experienced in witnessing the beneficial influences of our institutions, so forci-bly and practically illustrated in the high state of improvement which marks the face of this po tion of our country, and in the constant evidences of the enterprise of the people of New England, as exhibited in her prosperous and flourishing condition. I have come here, it is true, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, but I also may claim to appear among you as a citizen, and as such to meet you upon that common ground of equality which is the foundation of our institutions. In other countries, and under other governments, where the chief representative of the government is the ruler and not the servant of the people, if he should venture abroad amongst them he must be protected by an escort of sol-diers; but here, sir, the Chief Magistrate of the government finds his only protection in the approbation and in the hearts of the people.-(Applause.) You have been pleased to inde to the union of the States as the medium of our general happiness and unprecedented growth in all the elements of national greatness. In this sentiment, cur with you in the most cordial assurances of my heart. We live under different latitudes; we are engaged in different pursuits, and it is natural that we should entertain, more or less, a difference of sentiment on questions of a local or sectional character; but still, we are all brothren .-Let us then adhere to the union of the States as the last hope for the preservation of those benign institutions, which, under the Providence of God, as his most tavored people, it has been our blessing to establish and enjoy. Let us hold to the integrity of the Union as the bond of our liberties, of our independence, and of the blessings which it so bountifully diffuses amongst us. I have been pleased-I have teen honored and instructed in iny visit to the State of Maine; but viewed in another aspect, she lies along the boundary to the north of a province under the government of a monarchy. Contrast the condition of the people, and you will at once distinguish the manifest advanta-tages which flow from the blessings of popular government. (Cheers) They are all derived from smile with bountiful harvests. (Cheers.) And not only so, but in the tented field, the sons of Maine have shown the same indomitable energy of character. When has Maine been called upon that she has tailed to be there? Even now sir, her valiant sons are fighting for the institutions and in the cause of the Union; and I am proud to have it to say that one of your own blood is among the brave men who have so nobly main-tained the country's glory in the field. [Tears dropped from the eyes of Mr. Evans, and the pec- ta: May they be crowned with honor and disple cheered from the spontaneous electricity of the pointed allusion] Sir, I thank God there is an unity of spirit in the American people for the in-tegrity of the Unon. If one point be assailed by a loreign fee the spirit of resistance is awakened in the opposite extremity. If the Keys of Florida were to be approached by hostile feet, the hardy patrictism of Maine, side by side with the chivalry of the extreme South, would be there to repel the intruder upon our common soil. Let us, then, continue to consecrate ourselves to the harmony and the perpetuity of the Union; health. the harmony and the perpetuity of the Onion; let us transmit it as the one imperishable and inestimable legacy to posterity. I have not only to concur with you, sir, in your advancement in agriculture, in the evidences of the skill, ingenuity, and enterprise of the people of Maine in the mechanic arts; but also in their superior enterprise in commerce and in navigation. Whereaver a sail whitener the waters of the ocean there ever a sail whitens the waters of the ocean, there will be found the hardy sailors of Maine-in the far West, where new houses, and villages, and cities are taking the place of the forest, there will be found the the sons of Maine felling away the trees and opening the wilderness to the onward march of cizilization and christianity. Go to the far South, and the descendants of their granite

tion about on a line with General Taylor in the long personal acquaintance that has subsisted bemonth of March, and be ready for a push on the capital. This column to move light—to have no rear—to keep itself mounted from horses in the ween us. We were together, sir, in the public councils, before either of our heads were grey; upon the political questions of our day, we have always held the relation unimpaired between us lege and a large number of invited guests, among

of personal friends. (Cheers.) The President, in conclusion, congratulated himself that Mr. Evans had been appointed the organ of his fellow citizens to tender their wellcome, and through the distinguished Senator, returned his thanks to the people, and his wishes for their continued happiness and prosperity.[The people rent the air with cheers, and the arillery fired from the opposite hills of the river.]

For the Enquirer. I am gratified to believe, that the candidate seected by the Convention to represent the Second | ful, and very appropriate remarks-breathing at Congressional District, has met the approbation, and given general satisfaction to the district, and that he promises to unite and receive the warm and zealous support of the entire Democratic party. I am also pleased to learn that Colonel Baptist and Marye, leaving the track so often trod by 4th of William O. Goode, Esq., have (as I believed and July orators, made a speech characterized by propredicted they would) magnanimously suspended their claims, and avowed their determination cordially to support the nominee of the Convention and great applause. tion. With these prospects and encouragements before us, we have but to attend the polls and discharge our duty, and we shall carry the district triumphantly and decisively.

I am aware that Mr. Meade affiliated with the

Whigs for a time, and that he acted a conspi-cuous part whilst in their ranks. 1 am, therefore, induced to offer my testimony for what it is worth, in regard to his political consistency, not because I deem it necessary, (for I apprehend Mr. Meade and his political principles are too well known in the district to require any such evidence to sustain him,) but because I know the handle and use that are made of such things in a political canvass. And they are too often wielded with too much effect by our political opponents and the retractory and discontented of our own party.
I met with Mr. Meade in Richmond, during the

session I think of '38-39, in one of the boarding houses of the city; several of our mutual friends and acquaintances present. He stated his opposimocrat and States Rights Republican.) I ven-tured to temind him of the course the Whig, the leading organ of the party in this State, was purmistake not, that he disapproved of that course, and that since his arrival in the city he had had he said, according to the trite maxim; for all who an interview with the then Senior Editor of that paper, and had remonstrated with him relative to the course he was pursuing in regard to the Tariff and a United States Bank, particularly the latter. So that the political position and princi-ples now professed by Mr. Meade are not the result of any recent change or tergiversation, but all the citizens of St. Louis, for the honor and at- in accordance with his original and long-cherished principles.

This communication was prompted by the perusal of a publication in the Petersburg Republican, which truly and fairly narrates and defines the multifarious positions and principles of the Whig party. And it is more than strange and unaccountable, that so many of the Southern States Rights Whigs should have been carried along, and induced to act either by a false pride of consistency, prejudice or political aspirations, with the Northern wing of the Whig party, whose principles and measures are diametrically opposed, and in conflict with the principles they originally professed, and by whem they must, and will, necessarily be controlled and governed istration of 1811. Before I close this communication, allow me

commune a little with a brother Democrat, "A Democrat" says in a late communication date not recollected, "some of the aspirants are in office at this time. They certainly will resign their seats in the Senate before they ask another I believe it has been the universal practice of all parties to ask for a higher office whil holding a lower one. Yet "A Democrat" would seem to make it a fundamental principle and con dition in the Democratic creed, that an individua should resign or give up one office before he became a candidate for another. For he says, "1 ould not sustain an individual holding one offic and running for another. It is not Democratic rotation in office is the Democratic doctrine."

Now, with due deference and respect, I beg leave

differ with my friend. The term rotation in office appears to me to be too vague and indefinite; be sides, these are new principles in the Democratic creed; new to me at least, and to which I canno fully subscribe. Come, my Democratic friend, "let us reason together." By what rule shall we be governed? How long must we occupy one political station or office before we can consistently ask for another and a higher one? Or how long must we remain in office before we are required to retire and give place to another?

Now, Messrs, Editors, I have been a Demo-crat from my youth up, and have been vain-enough to consider myself tolerably orthodox; but

I confess that if rotation in office, such as that I am required to resign one office before I can doc-trinally ask for another, is the Democratic docrine, I am a little heterodox, and must review my discipline, and look with a little more particu-Democratic creed. But let us practise charity and tolerance in politics as well as religion. ANOTHER DEMOCRAT. For the Enquirer.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE OLD MILL, ISLE OF WIGHT, VA. Notwithstanding the rainy morning, quite a large and respectable audience assembled at an early hour, graced with the soft smile and spark ling eye of beauty. James M. Jordan presided, assisted by A. G. Moody as Vice President, and J. N. Jones as Secretary. The Declaration of Independence was read by the President; after which an elegant and appropriate oration was

lelivered by Dr. Francis M. Boykin. The company now repaired to a neat pavilion, over which the Stars and Stripes waved, to partake of an excellent repast, prepared by our wor thy host, James Gray. The following area porion of the toasts drunk, after the removal of the

Sent by Col Arthur Smith. The Political In stitutions of our Country: Based on principles calculated to produce the greatest happiness to be preserved in their purity by the present and all future generations. Sent by Hon. Archibald Atkinson. The will of the people the only sale and proper guide for

entatives of freemen. By J. M. J. Bell. The President of the Unied States: True to his trust and faithful to his post, may his future life be as happy as his past has been virtuous and patriotic: better we cannot wish it.

By a Lady. Gen. Taylor and his brave Army: Long may the Star-Spangled Banner wave over the land of liberty, that can boast of such a tried and faithful band of patriots. By Dr. F. M. Boykin. A well organized Re-public, a sleeping lion: It may be somewhat sluggish at first, but when roused is capable of acting the lion's part, and wo betide the unlucky ass that attempts to provoke the physical force of the United States.
By U. A. Warren. To the Memory of the

Signers of the Declaration of Independence : Let usemulate their virtues.

By a Lady. Lieut. Col. Clay: The bloody field of Buena Vista proclaims his brave and patriotic deeds. Though dead, he still lives; his memory will ever find a ready and welcome re-

sponse in the hearts of his countrymen. By ---- . The Volunteers of Virginia : May they enjoy health and prosperity as long as they remain in the service of their country, and may

they return with honor and reward.

By Thomas R. Pre low, M. D. Gen. Taylor: In him is concentrated every virtue calculated to promote the advancement of the honor and glory of our country-may he be our next President. By J. Holland. In honor of those valiant Pariots who were at the table when the Declaration of Independence was signed

By A. G. Moody. Woman:-

There is grace in every step,
And magte in her eye—
In every gesture, dignity and love.
By a Lady. The Orator of the Day: May he live long and live well: his country may justly prize such a son. By J. F. Gray. Virtue, Modesty and Domestic Economy are all concentrated in Virginia

By C. H. Chapman. The gallant charge of the 21 Regiment of Kentuckians at Buena Visinction by every American. By Powhatan Davis. May the battle of Cer-Gordo long be remembered, and the cork leg of Santa Anna be preserved as a trophy of Ame-

ican chivalry.

By J. M. J. Bell. Here is to the Land of our Fair, and the Fair of our Land: May the former be well tilled, and the later well married. By W. J. Delk. Our worthy Host, who is now deprived by sickness of the pleasure of

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE .- Just as our paper was going to press, (says the N. Orleans National) we were informed by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence, that a report from a respectable source, reached this city from the city of Mexico, last night, that a dysentery of a mrlignant character had broken out among our troops at Puebla, and that it is believed the Mexican venders of milk, pulque, liquors, etc., poisoned those articles with a certain poisonous vegetable, which grows in the neighborhood. We believe the rumor entitled to credit, and hope Gen. Scott will hear of it in time to prevent an exten-

After the customary Collegiate exercises had chom we were pleased to see many Alumni of this renowned Institution of learning, and other distinguished gentlemen, assembled at the lestive board which our excellent host of the "Old Ra-leigh" had prepared in the Apollo Hall.

Eaton Nance of the City of Richmond, acted

Eaton Nance of the City of Richmond, acted as President, and Thos. A. Watson of the City of Richmond, and Hugh M. Waller of the Gity of Williamsburg, as Vice-Presidents. The Decla-ration of Independence was read by Julian Har-rison, of the County of Goochland. Mr. Harrison prefaced the reading by some chaste, beautiinspiration caught from this Magna Charta o American Rights. Then followed the oration which was delivered by Simon Bolivar Marye, the County of Page, orator of the day,

The following regular toasts were then read: The day we celebrate: May its dawn ever be hailed by the glad shouts of freemen.

The Army and Navy: Ever to be promptly used in the defence of our rights—never it lasta. ing the rights of others. George Washington: His character, his life his death and his fame-words would but dimit-

lustre of his memory.

The memory of Lafayette: The hero of the continents; two nations claim honor for his deeds and Liberty cherishes his memory as her perliar champion. The Declaration of Independence: The great

era of modern times, which announced the bins of new principles that elevated man to his true sition as the image of his Maker. The Presidents of the U. States: The cham pions of freedom in the pages of history, The Army in Mexico: Officers and private -regulars and volunteers-their noble dreds a serve the plaudits of the country and comman he admiration of the world. The Union: Truly a Holy Alliance; for

orotects freedom, right and justice.

Virginia: The tongue cannot syllable the let. ings of the heart, when we speak of our gloriers mother. Thomas R. Dew: His ashes lie far from the land of his nativity, but his memory is green in our hearts. May his fame be perpetuated in the

ives of his pupils.
William and Mary College: The nursery. honor and of science-those who repudia e the are not her sons. The men of the Revolution: The pioneers a glorious cause—may those who follow them, ever imitate their virtue and valor. The faculty of William and Mary Dista-

quished for their intellect and urbanity-they to

fleet honor on our venerable Alma Mater, Woman: Ever gentle and true-"Sol mon all his glory was not arrayed like one of thes VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By a Student-James Lyons, Eq. The a omplished gentleman, jurist and orater: W am and Mary is proud to acknowledge his one of "Her Epistles."

Mr. Lyons responded to this sentiment in i

usual happy and eloquent manner. Any sketc

of his remarks which we could offer, would character from their beauty. He alluded in high-tor eulogy to the exercises of the day, and cooling with a sentlment which we regret to say has Wm. Boolware, Esq., our late accomplis Charge to Naple: We had his appearance a John M. Speel, Esq.: Pure in morals, great intellect: William and Mary regards him as

Mr. Speed replied to this toast in an elog nd animated strain, and concluded by offer the following sentiment Thomas R. Dew : May his mem ever live freshly in the recollection of the son William and Mary.

B. B. Minor, Esq: A bright ornament of William and Mary; he is illustrating his uscluded by the virtuous lessons disseminated through he pages of the able periodical over which he presion.

t her bright ornaments.

Mr. M. in return offered the following st The Literature of our Country: Already a state of vigorous progress. Its cultivation as norable and useful profession to a lew, and as

and an ernament to all.

Wm. W. Crump, Esq.: The man who, at the tumults and successes of life, lorgets no tountain whence he drank the deep drangh his wisdom.

Mr. C., after making some spirited remains Old Rough and Ready; Ready for the fre

and ever Rough to the enemies of his country. Patrick Henry Aylett, Eq., 'Che Studen William and Mary are happy to well this hall, hallowed by the eloquence trious ancestor, the immortal Herce. Mr. A. rose, and in a speech char the el quence and fire of his immortal an enchained the attention of the audience. ing to the constellation of Virginia's great m he paid a touching tribute to the wa William and Mary, and closed with the

William and Mary College: The oldes most cherished of our institutions of leath Like the mother of the Gracchi; she points Wm. M. Burwell, Esq.: Though not a yet welcome as a child to old William and M. Mr. B. made a beautiful response, and cate

led with this sentiment:

The City of Williamsburg The hearth of Virginia; in the warmth of her welcour y Virginian feels at home. Win. M. Overton, Esq.: He has just clair the honor of having placed one beautiful in the chaplet which adorns the brow of his A Mater.
Mr. Overton spoke for some time in an at

our Mexican Army-By the skill of i cers and the bravery of its troops, another st glory has been added to the constellation w bespangles our banner. R. L. Montague, Esq-A Virginian and son of William and Mary. With the frank and candor of youth he combines the wisden

vid and forcible manner, offered the follows timent William and Mary and Virginia-Th y of the one is the fame of the other. B. B. Douglass, Esq.—As noble a fellow er lived; an honor to his Alma Mater. Mr. D. in a few but happy remarks to o the toast, and concluded with the following

The Hall of Apollo in which we disc

owed by recollections which render it sai

Mr. M., after speaking for some time in

Independence Hall, and associates in the 15th of May, '76, with the day we Wm. G. Young, E-q.—An accompli-deman, and worthy of his Alma Mater Mr. Y. gave a chaste and beautiful resp this sentiment. By a Student-Professor Robert Saun him are happily blended all the accomp i-

of a tipe scholar and the courtesy of a 1 gentleman. Friend: hip cannot say MORE y less. By Wm. B. Jones-William and Ma lege: Our statesmen point to her as the Pa of their wisdom; and may Virginia regard the Palladium of her liberties.

By J. H. Lewis-to the memory of T. R. Tanto nomini nullum par elogium."

By a Student-Professors Millington and nigerode: Once foreign, they now shine as gems in the casket of American literate By Dr. Eubank, an invited guest-"Of and Ready ." Rough to the ready, and rea By Eaton Nance, T. R. Dew : "Illes

est multis flebilis." By J. H. Lewis, Simon Bolivar Me Page county, Virginia, the Orator of the only representative of the "Ten-Well may she be proud of him who is nor not only to old William and Martothis, the birth day of American Ind By Simon Bolivar Marye. The T gion: In her valleys beautiful, in mountains grand and magnificent-he are as fair as her sons are honestshe more highly appreciate old William?

By a Student. Priessor Robert Saun urbanity and impartiality, his kindness a of William and Mary-while their with even one generous emotion, he will and honored. God bless him! Judge B. Tucker: A profound jurid

en the youth of our country.

By J. H. Lewis, Old Williamsburg 'Wham ne'er a town surpasses, In honest men and bonnie las-The following toasts were received

tlemen whose engagements prevented the dance:
By Wm. H. Macfarland. Williama ry: Venerable for her ancient renown, tinguished ever by the attainments and c

By Wm C. Carrington, editor of the R Times. The College of William at Full of noble reminiscences—may it of mand the affection and veneration of Vin recalling and inculcating the exalted for ism of her revolutionary epoch.

By Bernard Peyson, Jr. The City liamsburg: Blessed by old men, le associations, and loved by their sors

echo in the human breast,